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(54) Title: FREE RADICAL POLYMER CHAIN INITIATION WITH UNREACTIVE UNSATURATES

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to a method by which olefinically-unsaturated organic molecules, which are otherwise nonpolymerizable, may be homopolymerized or copolymerized with conventional monomers through the use of cobalt chain transfer catalysts. The resulting macromonomers contain one terminal functional group and a terminal double bond on the other end of the chain.

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TITLE
FREE RADICAL POLYMER CHAIN INITIATION WITH
UNREACTIVE UNSATURATES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a method by which olefinically-unsaturated organic molecules, which are otherwise unreactive and non-polymerizable, may be used to initiate polymer chains from free-radical monomers through the use of cobalt chain transfer catalysis, and the products of that method.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

10 It is well known that there are many olefinically unsaturated organic compounds which are essentially inert to a free radical polymerization process, either to form homopolymers or to form copolymers with conventional monomers such as methacrylates, acrylates, styrene and the like. The expression "being essentially inert" is taken to mean herein that these olefinically unsaturated
15 molecules are not homopolymerized and that they copolymerize with conventional monomers at levels of less than ten mole percent, even when present in a tenfold excess relative to the conventional monomers.

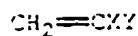
 U.S. Pat. No. 5,587,431 describes a method of preparing compositions of terminally unsaturated polymers by reinitiating the terminated ends of a terminally
20 unsaturated oligomer with additional chain transfer catalyst (CTC) for further oligomerization.

 Several publications have discussed the copolymerization of methacrylic dimers, but no mention is made of the "reinitiation" of the dimers involved. See D. M. Haddleton, et al., *Macromolecules* 29 (1996), p. 481ff; T. P. Davis, et al.,
25 *Macromol. Theory Simul.* 4 (1995), p. 195ff; T. P. Davis, et al., *J. Macromolecular Science - Rev. Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, C34(2) (1994), p. 243ff.

 The invention herein described demonstrates the copolymerization of otherwise non-polymerizable organic molecules (herein referred to as "UO"),
30 rather than oligomers or macromonomers, and the production of functionalized monomers and macromonomers from these UO's.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 This invention concerns an improvement in a process for the free-radical polymerization of one or more monomers, hereinafter referred to as
35 "Conventional Monomers" (CM). The polymers formed have vinyl-terminated end groups. The polymerization is initiated by a functional group derived from an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule. The CM useful in the process have the formula



wherein

X is selected from the group consisting of CH_3 , and CH_2OH ;

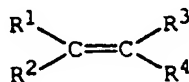
5 Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O_2CR , halogen, CO_2H , COR, CO_2R , CN, CONH_2 , CONHR, CONR_2 and R' ;

R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl groups is from 1 to 12; and

15 R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and halogen;

by contacting said CM with a cobalt-containing chain transfer agent and a free radical initiator at a temperature from about 25°C to 240°C ;

the improvement which comprises adding an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule, UO, of the structure



wherein

30 R^1 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group (I) consisting of $-\text{CH}(\text{O})$, $-\text{CN}$ and halogen, and from the group (II) consisting of $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^5$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$, $-\text{CR}^8(\text{O})$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^9$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{10}\text{COR}^{11}$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^{12}$, $-\text{OR}^{13}$, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R^1 or R^3 are selected from group II, R^1 and R^3 may optionally form a cyclic structure; and

35 R^2 and R^4 are each independently selected from the group (III) consisting of H, $-\text{CH}(\text{O})$, $-\text{CN}$ and halogen, and from the group (IV) consisting of $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^5$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$, $-\text{CR}^8(\text{O})$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^9$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{10}\text{COR}^{11}$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^{12}$, $-\text{OR}^{13}$,

alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R² or R⁴ are selected from group IV, R² and R⁴ may optionally form a cyclic structure;

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, and R¹² are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl; R¹³ is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

5 wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents on the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially interfere with free radical polymerization (e.g., groups known to be free-radical chain terminators such as thiols or nitroxides).

In another embodiment at least one of R¹ and R² are hydrogen, and R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from the group (I) consisting of -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (II) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R³ or R⁴ are selected from group II, R³ and R⁴ may optionally form a cyclic structure; or an
10 embodiment where:

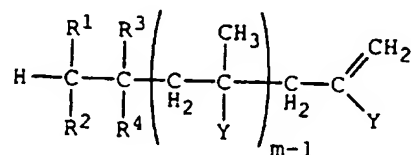
R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from the group (III) consisting of H, -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (IV) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R³ or R⁴ are
20 selected from group IV, R¹ and R² may optionally form a cyclic structure;

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, and R¹² are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl; R¹³ is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents on the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially
25 interfere with free radical polymerization (e.g., groups known to be free-radical chain terminators such as thiols or nitroxides).

This invention further relates to the products made by the above process.

This invention further relates to a macromonomer comprised of an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule and at least one conventional monomer,
30 said macromonomer represented by



where m ranges from 1 to 100, preferably 2 to 20 and most preferably 2 to 10, and
35 where the starting olefinically-unsaturated organic may be represented by formula (A)



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from the group
 5 consisting of H, -CH(O), -CN, halogen, -C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O),
 -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl,
 aryl, and substituted aryl; R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 may be combined in a cyclic
 structure when R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , or R^4 are C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O),
 -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl,
 10 aryl, or substituted aryl;

and further provided that at most 2 of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 can be H;
 R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , and R^{12} are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl
 or substituted aryl; R^{13} is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents
 15 on the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially
 interfere with free radical polymerization (e.g., groups known to be free-radical
 chain terminators such as thiols or nitroxides);

Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O₂CR, halogen, CO₂H,
 COR, CO₂R, CN, CONH₂, CONHR, CONR₂ and R';

20 R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted
 alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl,
 substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and
 substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the substituents being the same or
 different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic
 25 ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino,
 isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl
 groups is from 1 to 12; and

R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and
 unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being
 30 the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid,
 carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino,
 tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl,
 substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and
 halogen;

35 said conventional monomer (CM) is selected from the group consisting of
 styrenes, acrylates, vinyl pyridines, methacrylates, α -methylstyrenes, vinyl
 pyrrolidones, chloroprene, and other monomers known to undergo catalytic chain
 transfer in the presence of cobalt catalysts.

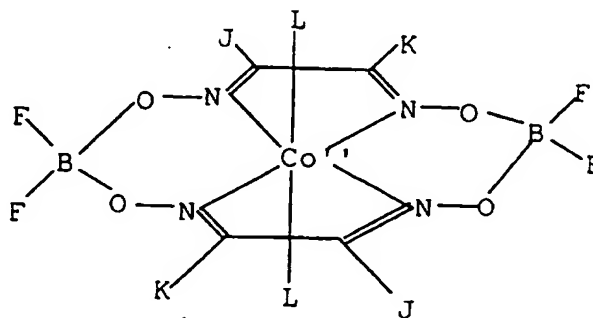
This invention also relates to macromonomers as described above with the proviso that both R^1 and R^2 cannot be H at the same time.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

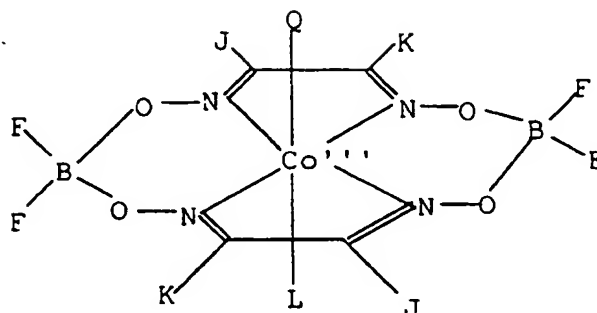
The macromonomers of this invention are formed by the polymerization of
 5 unreactive, olefinically-unsaturated organic molecules (UO) with other
 conventional monomers (CM herein) in the presence of cobalt complexes capable
 of effecting chain transfer catalysis (CTC). By UO is generally meant an internal
 olefinic monomer or other unsaturated monomeric species which does not
 homopolymerize or copolymerize to an appreciable extent with conventional
 10 monomers (CM) which are known to be subject to CTC - for instance,
 methacrylates, methacrylonitrile, α -methylstyrene and the like, as well as their
 fluorinated analogs. By "not copolymerize to an appreciable extent" is meant that
 these olefinically unsaturated organic molecules copolymerize with conventional
 monomers at levels less than ten mole percent relative to the conventional
 15 monomer even when present in a tenfold excess relative to the conventional
 monomers. Often these molecules will inhibit the copolymerizations.

Preferred metallic chain transfer catalysts for use in making the present
 materials are cobalt (II) and (III) chelates. Examples of such cobalt compounds
 are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,680,352, U.S. Pat. No. 4,694,054, U.S. Pat. No.
 20 5,324,879, WO 87/03605 published June 18, 1987, U.S. Pat. No. 5,362,826, and
 U.S. Pat. No. 5,264,530. Other useful cobalt compounds (cobalt complexes of
 porphyrins, phthalocyanines, tetraazoporphyrins, and cobaloximes) are
 respectively disclosed in Enikolopov, N.S., et al., USSR Patent 664,434 (1978);
 Golikov, I., et al., USSR Patent 856,096 (1979); Belgovskii, I.M., USSR Patent
 25 871,378 (1979); and Belgovskii, I.M., et al., USSR Patent 1,306,085 (1986).
 These catalysts operate at close to diffusion-controlled rates and are effective at
 part-per-million concentrations. Examples of these cobalt (II) and cobalt (III)
 chain transfer catalysts include, but are not limited to, those represented by the
 following structures:

30



	Co(II)(DPG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Ph. L = ligand
	Co(II)(DMG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Me. L = ligand
	Co(II)(EMG-BF ₂) ₂	J=Me, K=Et. L = ligand
	Co(II)(DEG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Et. L = ligand
5	Co(II)(CHG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=-(CH ₂) ₄ -, L = ligand



	QCo(III)(DPG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Ph, R=alkyl, L = ligand
10	QCo(III)(DMG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Me, R = alkyl, L = ligand
	QCo(III)(EMG-BF ₂) ₂	J=Me, K=Et, R=alkyl, L = ligand
	QCo(III)(DEG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Et, R=alkyl, L = ligand
	QCo(III)(CHG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=-(CH ₂) ₄ -, R=alkyl, L = ligand
	QCo(III)(DMG-BF ₂) ₂	J=K=Me, R=halogen, L = ligand

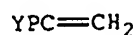
15 L can be a variety of additional neutral ligands commonly known in coordination chemistry. Examples include water, amines, ammonia, phosphines, The catalysts can also include cobalt complexes of a variety of porphyrin molecules such as tetraphenylporphyrin, tetraanisylporphyrin, tetramesitylporphyrin and other substituted species. Q is an organic radical (e.g.,

20 alkyl or substituted alkyl); preferred Q groups are isopropyl, 1-cyanoethyl, and 1-carbomethoxyethyl.

When Co CTC catalysts are present, chains are initiated with a single UO followed by polymerization of the conventional monomers until CTC takes place. When the CTC occurs, the polymer chain is terminated by loss of a hydrogen

25 atom, producing a terminally-unsaturated macromonomer; the hydrogen atom is transferred by the Co catalyst to a new UO, thereby initiating a new polymer chain. The resulting macromonomers therefore contain one functional group derived from the UO and a terminal double bond on the end (vinylidene unsaturation). By vinylidene unsaturation derived from hydrogen atom

30 abstraction from CM is meant the group

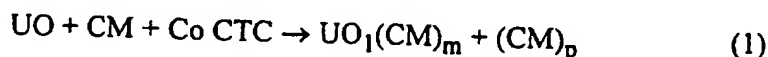


wherein Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O₂CR, halogen, CO₂H, COR, CO₂R, CN, CONH₂, CONHR, CONR₂ and R';

R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl groups is from 1 to 12; and

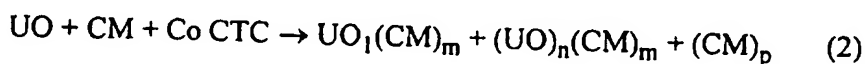
R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and halogen; and P is a polymeric or oligomeric group resulting from addition of a conventional monomer to polymeric or oligomeric radicals.

The general reaction scheme may be summarized as Equation 1:



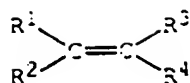
The coproduct designated (CM)_p is unavoidable, but its presence can be minimized by starved-feed reaction conditions. The degrees of polymerization (m) and (p) are controlled by the level of added Co CTC but m ranges from 1 to 100, preferably from 2 to 20, and most preferably from 2 to 10, while p ranges from 2 to 100, and is generally similar to m.

In cases where some minimal level of copolymerization of the UO occurs, the general reaction scheme may be described by Equation 2:



The degree of polymerization (n) is controlled by the reactivity ratio of the UO and the CM, but n is generally 2 and seldom higher than 4. For the most useful products, the resulting macromonomers will contain one UO and two to 20 CM; thus, the mole ratio of UO:CM will range from about 1:2 to about 1:20. The control experiments described within the examples demonstrate this.

The general formula for the UO's is:



wherein

R^1 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group (I) consisting of
 5 -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (II) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵,
 -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³,
 alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R^1 or R^3 are
 selected from group II, R^1 and R^3 may optionally form a cyclic structure; and

R^2 and R^4 are each independently selected from the group (III) consisting
 10 of H, -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (IV) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵,
 -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³,
 alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R^2 or R^4 are
 selected from group IV, R^2 and R^4 may optionally form a cyclic structure;

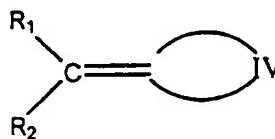
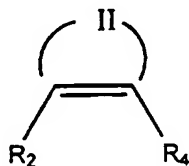
R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} , and R^{12} are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl
 15 or substituted aryl; R^{13} is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents on
 the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially
 interfere with free radical polymerization (e.g., groups known to be free-radical
 chain terminators such as thiols or nitroxides).

20 said conventional monomer (CM) is one or more monomers selected from
 the group consisting of methacrylates, methacrylonitrile, α -methylstyrene, vinyl
 pyrrolidone, chloroprene, and other monomers known to undergo catalytic chain
 transfer in the presence of cobalt chain transfer catalysts;

said cobalt chain transfer catalyst is selected from the group consisting of
 25 cobalt(II) or (III) chelates, cobalt porphyrins, cobalt phthalocyanines, cobalt
 tetraazoporphyrins, cobalt glyoximes, cobalt cobaloximes and other suitable
 cobalt(II) and cobalt(III) chelates.

By "may form a cyclic structure" is meant that R groups (i.e., R^1 , R^2 , R^3 ,
 R^4) which are either attached to the same C of the C=C group, or are "cis" with
 30 relation to the "=" may join together to form a cyclic structure. This may be
 illustrated in the following structures:



It is recognized by those skilled in the art that these structures are representative, and that there is no reason, for example, that the above R_2 and R_4 , or R_1 and R_2 could not represent the cyclic moiety in the structures. Example 7 below illustrates this.

- 5 Preferred conventional monomers (CM) are: acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl methyl ketone, 4-chlorostyrene, 4-chloromethylstyrene, 2,3-dimethylstyrene, 3,4-dichlorostyrene, 4-bromostyrene, 4-hydroxystyrene, 4-methoxystyrene, 4-oxymethylstyrene, 4-bromomethylstyrene, 4-styrenesulfoinic acid, sodium salt of 4-styrenesulfoinic acid, 4-styrenesulfoinyl chloride, methyl
- 10 acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, amyl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, nonyl acrylate, dodecyl acrylate, glycidyl acrylate, acrylamide, N,N'-dimethylacrylamide, bisacrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid, acrylic acid, sodium salt of acrylic acid, zinc salt of acrylic
- 15 acid, acryloyl chloride, [2-(acryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethyl ammonium chloride, 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate, 2-(N,N'-dimethylamino)ethyl acrylate, methacryloyl chloride, methacrylic anhydride, acrylic anhydride, [2-(methacryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethyl ammonium chloride, 2-(methacryloyloxy)ethyl methacrylate, 2-(methacryloyloxy)ethylacetoacetate,
- 20 [2-(methacryloyloxy)propyl]trimethyl ammonium chloride, vinylchloride, 4-vinylbenzoic acid, vinyl acrylate, vinyl methacrylate, vinyl chloroformate, vinyl pyridine, benzyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl methacrylate (all isomers), butyl methacrylate (all isomers), 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, benzyl methacrylate,
- 25 phenyl methacrylate, methacrylonitrile, alpha methyl styrene, trimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, triethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, tributoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, dimethoxymethylsilylpropyl methacrylate, diethoxymethyl-silylpropylmethacrylate, dibutoxymethylsilylpropyl methacrylate, diisopropoxymethylsilylpropyl methacrylate, dimethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate,
- 30 diethoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, dibutoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, diisopropoxysilylpropyl methacrylate, isopropenyl butyrate, isopropenyl acetate, isopropenyl benzoate, isopropenyl chloride, isopropenyl fluoride, isopropenyl bromide, itaconic acid, itaconic anhydride, dimethyl itaconate, methyl itaconate, N-tert-butyl methacrylamide, N-n-butyl methacrylamide, N-methyl-ol
- 35 methacrylamide, N-ethyl-ol methacrylamide, isopropenylbenzoic acid (all isomers), diethylamino alphas-methylstyrene (all isomers), para-methyl-alpha-methylstyrene (all isomers), diisopropenylbenzene (all isomers), isopropenylbenzene sulfonic acid (all isomers), methyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate, ethyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate, propyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate (all isomers),

- butyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate (all isomers), 2-ethylhexyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate, isobornyl 2-hydroxymethylacrylate, methyl 2-chloromethylacrylate, ethyl 2-chloromethylacrylate, propyl 2-chloromethylacrylate (all isomers), butyl 2-chloromethylacrylate (all isomers),
- 5 2-ethylhexyl 2-chloromethylacrylate, isobornyl 2-chloromethylacrylate, chloroprene, and vinylpyrrolidone.

Preferred olefinically unsaturated organic molecules (UO) are:

- butenenitrile (all isomers), pentenenitrile (all isomers), methyl butenecarboxylate (all isomers), ethyl butenecarboxylate (all isomers), propyl butenecarboxylate (all isomers), butyl butenecarboxylate (all isomers), 2-ethylhexyl butenecarboxylate (all isomers), methyl pentenecarboxylate (all isomers), ethyl pentenecarboxylate (all isomers), perfluoro(propylvinyl)ether, methyl cinnamate, ethyl cinnamate, propyl cinnamate (all isomers), cinnamonitrile, methylmaleic anhydride, cyclopenten-1-one, cyclohexen-1-one, cyclohepten-1-one, dimethyl maleate,
- 15 dimethyl fumarate, diethyl maleate, methyl crotonate, ethyl crotonate, crotonaldehyde, crotononitrile, methylfumaronitrile, diphenylethylene (all isomers), triphenylethylene, methyl octadecen-2-oate, ethyl octadecen-2-oate, methyl hexadecen-2-oate, ethyl hexadecen-2-oate, coumarin, methyl coumarin-3-carboxylate, and methylitaconic anhydride.

- 20 The UO can be utilized as the polymerization "solvent", in that there is a preponderance of it, and the other monomer(s) (CM) ideally would be added in a starved-feed manner to allow optimum control of the design of the product. The UO is truly monomeric, i.e., no macromonomers are present as starting material. The UO's used could be products or by-products from other processes, e.g., the
- 25 thermodynamically-isomerized, conjugated products, EtHC=CHCN from the monohydrocyanation of butadiene, EtHC=CHCO₂H from the hydrocarboxylation of butadiene, EtHC=CHCO₂Me from the carbomethoxylation of butadiene, or 2-cyanocyclooctene from the hydrocyanation of cyclooctadiene. Additionally, they may be esters of unsaturated fatty acids or preferably esters of unsaturated
- 30 fatty acids which have been isomerized to the conjugated products.

- An initiator which produces carbon-centered radicals, sufficiently mild not to destroy the metal chelate chain transfer catalyst, is typically also employed in preparing the polymers. Suitable initiators are azo compounds having the requisite solubility and appropriate half life, including azocumene; 2,2'-azobis(2-methyl)-butanenitrile; 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile)(AIBN); 4,4'-azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid); and 2-(t-butylazo)-2-cyanopropane, and other compounds known to those skilled in the art.
- 35

The polymerization process, employing the above described metallic chain transfer catalysts, is suitably carried out at a temperature ranging from about room

temperature to about 240°C or higher, preferably about 50°C to 150°C. The polymers made by the inventive process are typically prepared in a polymerization reaction by standard solution polymerization techniques, but may also be prepared by emulsion, suspension or bulk polymerization processes. A continuous (CSTR) polymerization process may also be used. The polymerization process can be carried out as either a batch, semi-batch, or continuous process. When carried out in the batch mode, the reactor is typically charged with metal chain transfer catalyst, a conventional monomer, and the unsaturated organic, optionally with a solvent. To the mixture is then added the desired amount of initiator, typically such that the monomer-to-initiator ratio is 5 to 1000. The mixture is then heated for the requisite time, usually about 30 minutes to about 12 hours. In a batch process, the reaction may be run under pressure to avoid monomer reflux.

The terminally unsaturated oligomers or macromonomers prepared according to the present invention can be employed, not only as non-metallic chain transfer agents, but as useful components or intermediates in the production of graft copolymers, non-aqueous dispersed polymers, microgels, star polymers, branched polymers, and ladder polymers.

Oligomers, macromonomers and polymers made by the present process are useful in a wide variety of coating and molding resins. Other potential uses can include cast, blown, spun or sprayed applications in fiber, film, sheet, composite materials, multilayer coatings, photopolymerizable materials, photoresists, surface active agents, dispersants, adhesives, adhesion promoters, coupling agents, and others. End products taking advantage of available characteristics can include, for example, automotive and architectural coatings or finishes, including high solids, aqueous, or solvent based finishes. Polymers, such as those produced in this invention would find use in, for example, structured polymers for use as pigment dispersants.

The freeze-pump-thaw cycle as used in the examples below is described in D.F. Shriver, et al., "The Manipulation of Air Sensitive Compounds", 2nd ed., Wiley Interscience, 1986.

¹H-NMR spectra were taken on a QE300 NMR spectrometer (General Electric Co., Freemont, CA 94539) at 300 MHz frequency.

K⁺IDS mass spectroscopy is an ionization method that produces pseudomolecular ions in the form of [M]K⁺ with little or no fragmentation. Intact organic molecules are desorbed by rapid heating. In the gas phase the organic molecules are ionized by potassium attachment. Potassium ions are generated from an aluminosilicate matrix that contains K₂O. All of these experiments were performed on a Finnegan Model 4615 GC/MS quadrupole mass spectrometer

(Finnegan MAT (USA), San Jose, CA). An electron impact source configuration operating at 200°C and a source pressure of $<1 \times 10^{-6}$ torr was used.

MW and DP measurements were based on gel permeation chromatography (GPC) using styrene as a standard, and performed on a WISP 712 Chromatograph with 100 Å, 500 Å, 1000 Å and 5000 Å phenogel columns (Waters Corp.,
5 Marlborough, MA 01752-9162). M_{pic} is a measure of the molecular weight of the largest molecular ion signal obtained with K^+IDS , and is generally a value between MN and MW.

Definitions

10 Unless otherwise identified, all chemicals and reagents were used as received from Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI.

MMA = methyl methacrylate

2-PN = 2-pentenitrile

TAPCo = meso-tetra(4-methoxyphenyl)porphyrin-Co

15 VAZO-88® = 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexane-1-carbonitrile) (DuPont Co.,
Wilmington, DE)

AIBN = 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile)

THPCo = tetrakis(4-hexylphenyl)porphyrin-Co

DMM = dimethyl maleate

20 EC = ethyl crotonate

DEM = diethyl maleate

CPO = cyclopentene-1-one

PPVE = perfluoro(propylvinyl)ether

EXAMPLES

25 Example 1: Initiation of MMA with 2-PN

A solution of 2 mg of TAPCo, 2.6 mg of VAZO®-88, 0.6 mL of 1,2-dichloroethane, 0.4 mL of 2-PN and 0.04 mL of MMA was degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 90°C circulating bath for 2 hours. The solution was sealed and another portion of 0.04 mL of MMA was
30 added promptly. Then it was degassed as described above and immersed into a 90°C isothermal bath for an additional 2 hours.

The same procedure as described above was repeated at 100°C at 30 min intervals, and at 110°C at 15 min intervals.

35 K^+IDS analysis showed that in all three cases approximately 30% of a polymer product with a DP of approximately 3 contained only one 2-PN unit per polymer molecule. The control experiments made as described above but without TAPCo gave polyMMA with less than 1% of 2-PN incorporated into the polymer, according to NMR data.

Example 2: Initiation of MMA with 2-cyano-2-butene

A solution of 4 mg of TAPCo, 2 mg of AIBN, 0.7 mL of chloroform, 0.3 mL of 2-cyano-2-butene and 0.08 mL of MMA was degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 70°C circulating bath for 2 hours.

5 The solution was sealed and 0.06 mL of MMA was added promptly. Then it was degassed as described above and immersed into a 70°C isothermal bath for an additional three hours. Then another 0.06 mL of MMA was added and the solution was kept at 70°C for another three hours.

10 K⁺IDS analysis showed that in all three cases approximately 10% of the polymer product with a DP of approximately 3 contained only one 2-cyano-2-butene unit per polymer molecule.

Example 3: Initiation of MMA with crotonaldehyde

A 0.04 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture which contained 5 mg THPCo, 0.9 mL of crotonaldehyde and 8 mg VAZO®-88. The reaction solution was then degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 100°C circulating bath for one hour.

The above procedure was repeated two more times. According to proton-NMR of the vacuum-evaporated sample, approximately 60% of the formed polymeric product with a DP of approximately 5 contained aldehyde groups. K⁺IDS analysis showed that the reaction product consisted of oligoMMA and some copolymer (unresolved spectrum).

20 The control experiment run as described above, but without THPCo, gave polyMMA with less than 1% of crotonaldehyde incorporated into the polymer, according to NMR data.

Example 4: Initiation of MMA with DMM

25 A 0.04 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture which contained 5 mg THPCo, 0.9 mL of DMM and 8 mg VAZO®-88. The reaction solution was then degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 100°C circulating bath for one hour.

30 The above procedure was repeated two more times, but at 90 min and 150 min of heating time. K⁺IDS analysis showed that only approximately 15% of MMA homopolymer was formed. About 50% of the remaining portion of the polymer product contained one DMM unit per molecule, and the other ~50% contained mostly two DMM units. GPC showed the DP was approximately 5.

Example 5: Initiation of MMA with EC

35 A 0.04 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture which contained 3 mg THPCo, 0.9 mL of EC and 8 mg of VAZO®-88. The reaction solution was then degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 100°C circulating bath for 60 min.

The above procedure was repeated two more times. A product with a DP of approximately 4 was obtained. K⁺IDS analysis showed that only approximately 18% MMA homopolymer was formed. About 60% of the remaining polymer product contained one EC unit per molecule, and about 40% contained mostly two EC units per molecule.

Example 6: Initiation of MMA with DEM

A 0.08 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture containing 2 mg THPCo, 1.8 mL DEM and 16 mg VAZO®-88. The reaction solution was then degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 100°C circulating bath for one hour.

The above procedure was repeated two more times, but with 90 min and 150 min heating times. A product with a DP of approximately 3.5 was obtained. K⁺IDS analysis showed that only approximately 30% of MMA homopolymer was formed. About 70% of the remaining polymer product contained one DEM unit per molecule, and the remaining 30% contained mostly two DEM units per molecule.

The control experiment as described above, but without THPCo, gave polyMMA with 6% of EC incorporated into the polymer, according to NMR data.

Example 7: Initiation of MMA with CPO

A 0.08 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture which contained 1 mg bis(diphenylglyoxime)-(triphenylphosphine)cobalt(III)chloride, 1.8 mL CPO and 16 mg VAZO®-88. The reaction solution was then degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, sealed and immersed into a 100°C circulating bath for 40 min.

The above procedure was repeated two more times, but with 90 min and 150 min heating times. A product with a DP of approximately 3 was obtained. K⁺IDS analysis showed that approximately 58% of MMA/CPO copolymer was formed. Approximately 90% of this copolymer contained only one CPO unit per molecule.

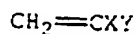
Example 8: Copolymerization of UO

A 2.4 mL aliquot of MMA was added to a reaction mixture which contained 10 mg THPCo, 6 mL dichloroethane, 0.12 g VAZO®-88, 3 mL FREON-113 and 9 mL PPVE. The MMA was added three times and after each addition, the reaction solution was degassed and kept at 100 °C for 60 minutes.

A polymer product obtained after evaporation had a $M_{pic} = 800$. According to K⁺IDS analysis, 15% of of polyMMA contained one molecule of PPVE.

What is claimed is:

1. In a process for the free-radical polymerization of one or more monomers to form a polymer having vinyl-terminated end groups, said polymerization being initiated by a functional group derived from an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule, the monomers having the structure:



wherein

10

X is selected from the group consisting of CH_3 and CH_2OH ;

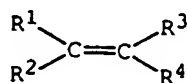
Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O_2CR , halogen, CO_2H , COR, CO_2R , CN, CONH_2 , CONHR , CONR_2 and R' ;

R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl groups is from 1 to 12; and

R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and halogen;

said polymerization proceeding by contacting said monomers with a cobalt-containing chain transfer agent and a free radical initiator at a temperature from about 25° to 240°C ;

the improvement comprising adding an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule of the structure



35

-C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or substituted aryl;

and further provided that at most 2 of R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ can be H;

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, and R¹² are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl

5 or substituted aryl; R¹³ is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents on the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially interfere with free radical polymerization; and

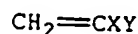
where Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O₂CR, halogen, CO₂H, COR, CO₂R, CN, CONH₂, CONHR, CONR₂ and R';

R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl groups is from 1 to 12; and

R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and halogen.

8. A macromonomer as recited in Claim 7, wherein R¹ and R² are not H at the same time.

9. In a process for the free-radical polymerization of one or more monomers to form a polymer having vinyl-terminated end groups, said polymerization being initiated by a functional group derived from an olefinically-unsaturated organic molecule, the monomers having the structure:



35 wherein

X is selected from the group consisting of CH₃ and CH₂OH;

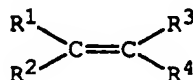
Y is selected from the group consisting of OR, O₂CR, halogen, CO₂H, COR, CO₂R, CN, CONH₂, CONHR, CONR₂ and R';

R is selected from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl, substituted and unsubstituted alkaryl, and substituted and unsubstituted organosilyl, the
 5 substituents being the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid and halogen; and the number of carbons in said alkyl groups is from 1 to 12; and

R' is selected from the aromatic group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl, the substituents being
 10 the same or different and selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, epoxy, hydroxyl, alkoxy, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino, isocyanato, sulfonic acid, substituted and unsubstituted alkyl, substituted and unsubstituted aryl, substituted and unsubstituted olefin and
 15 halogen;

said polymerization proceeding by contacting said monomers with a cobalt-containing chain transfer agent and a free radical initiator at a temperature from about 25° to 240°C;

the improvement comprising adding an olefinically-unsaturated organic
 20 molecule of the structure



wherein R¹ and R² are hydrogen, and R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected
 25 from the group (I) consisting of -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (II) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R³ or R⁴ are selected from group II, R³ and R⁴ may optionally form a cyclic structure; or wherein

R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from the group (III) consisting
 30 of H, -CH(O), -CN and halogen, and from the group (IV) consisting of -C(O)OR⁵, -C(O)NR⁶R⁷, -CR⁸(O), -C(O)OC(O)R⁹, -C(O)NR¹⁰COR¹¹, -OC(O)R¹², -OR¹³, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, and substituted aryl; wherein when R³ or R⁴ are selected from group IV, R³ and R⁴ may optionally form a cyclic structure;

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, and R¹² are H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl
 35 or substituted aryl; R¹³ is alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or substituted aryl;

wherein the alkyl and substituted alkyl are C₁-C₁₂, and the substituents on the substituted alkyl or aryl contain no functionality which would substantially interfere with free radical polymerization.

10. The process as recited in Claim 9, wherein said temperature is
5 between about 50°C and about 150°C.

11. The process as recited in Claim 9, wherein said process is carried on in a process configuration selected from the group consisting of a batch process, a continuous process or a semi-batch process.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No

PCT/US 97/04326

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C08F2/38 C08F290/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C08F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 95 04026 A (COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION) 9 February 1995 see the whole document ---	6-8
P,X	WO 96 15158 A (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO. ET AL.) 23 May 1996 see example 16 --- -/--	6-8

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

*** Special categories of cited documents:**

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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 June 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Authorized officer

Glikman, J-F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/04326

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 87 03605 A (COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION) 18 June 1987 see example 4 ---	7,8
X	WO 95 32228 A (E.I. DU PONT DENEMOURS AND CO.) 30 November 1995 see example 3 ---	7,8
P,X	US 5 587 431 A (A. GRIDNEV ET AL.) 24 December 1996 cited in the application see the whole document ---	7,8
X	MAKROMOL. CHEM. RAPID COMMUN., vol. 11, no. 10, 1990, pages 513-518, XP000175927 B. YAMADA ET AL.: "macromonomer prepared by polymerization of methyl methacrylate in the presence of ethyl alpha-(bromomethyl)acrylate" see the whole document ---	7,8
X	TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 36, no. 42, 1995, pages 7693-7696, XP000674617 YUNG-SON HON ET AL.: "an efficient and versatile method for the preparation of alpha-keto acid derivatives from terminal alkenes" see the whole document -----	7,8

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Information on patent family members

national Application No

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